

Intimations.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.
UP THE YANGTSE,
 BY
 E. H. PARKER,
 WITH
 SKETCH MAPS.

CONTENTS:
 The Yangtze Gorges and Rapids in Hu-pei.
 The Rapids of the Upper Yangtze.
 The "Vade-mecum" of the Traveller
 through the Gorges of the Great River.
 Special Observations.
 A Journey in North Szechuan.
 Nan-shan and the Kung-tan River.
 Up the Kiang River.
 The Great Salt Walls.
 North Kwei Chien.
 The White of Hu-pei.
 Szechuan Plants.

Orders for Copies will be received by
 Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and
 Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR
CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would
 materially assist the REV. F. H. PARKER
 COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALICE
 MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
 (1) Glass Jars (for museum purposes).
 (2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the
 Student's Reading Room and Library.
 Address to
 JOHN O. THOMSON,
 Hon. Sec. to the College.
 Hongkong, February 25, 1891.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW
 BY E. H. PARKER.
 Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH
 at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE,
 CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the
 China Mail Office.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
 Owners will be Responsible for any
 Debt contracted by the Officers or
 Crew of the following Vessels, during
 their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
 NANCY PENDLETON, American ship, Capt.
 J. N. Pendleton.—Shewan & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY AND MANILA.

The Steamship
Yikang,
 Capt. GAZDAROFF, will
 sail for Amoy and Manila, at 3 p.m.
 on MONDAY, the 6th Instant, at 3 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, October 3, 1891. 1865

DOUGLAS STRAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship
Fukien,
 Captain DAVIS, will be
 despatched for the above
 Ports on TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at
 Daylight.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, October 3, 1891. 1894

DAKIN'S PURE VOLATILE
EUCALYPTUS OIL.

DISTILLED FROM
 THE LEAVES OF SELECTED
 SPECIES OF EUCALYPTUS.

EUCALYPTUS OIL has long taken a
 foremost place as a "household re-
 medy" in Australia. When applied exten-
 sively it has a powerful stimulant and sooth-
 ing action, but does not blister the most
 sensitive skin, and no application known
 will so quickly subdue the pain of muscular
 rheumatism.

Taken internally in small doses, it acts
 as a powerful stimulant and antispasmodic,
 whilst its secondary action induces sleep.
 The penetrating agreeable vapor of the
 Oil is sedative, and when inhaled relieves
 Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Sore
 Throat.

It is also a most powerful antiseptic and
 germicide, being three times as effective as
 Carbolic Acid in preventing development
 of bacteria, its uses in this direction being
 very numerous.

The active properties of the Oil depend
 upon a Terpene called Eucalyptol, for we
 guarantee this Oil, prepared especially for us,
 to contain the largest obtainable percentage
 of Eucalyptol and twice that of the ordinary
 Eucalyptus Oil of commerce.
 It can be used with great benefit in all
 Throat and Lung affections, and its most
 effective application in Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
 &c., whilst its powerful antiseptic and ger-
 micide action is well exhibited as a dressing
 in Wounds, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Sores,
 Ringworms, &c.
 Dakin's specially refined Oil is sold in 2
 oz. and 4 oz. bottles at 5s. and 10s. 6d.
 Full Directions for use enclosed with each
 bottle.

CAUTION.
 Inferior samples of Eucalyptus Oil dis-
 tilled from many kinds of Eucalyptus leaf have
 little or no medicinal action and should be
 carefully avoided. 1868

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 2, 1891.—
Deception, British steamer, 1,057 P.
 M. Lodi, Bangkok September 26, General
 and Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

October 3.—
Fukien, British steamer, 509, Davis,
 Tamsui September 29, Amoy Oct. 1, and
 Swatow 2, General.—DOUGLAS STRAMSHIP
 Co.

Fushun, Chinese steamer, 1,604, A.
 Cross, Shanghai Sept. 30, General.—C. M.
 S. N. Co.

Mary L. Shaw, American ship, 1,420, C.
 O. Park, New York May 21, Kerosine.—
 W. Hawert & Co.

Wong, German gunboat, from Canton.

Business Notices.

COMPLETE OUTFITS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

SEASONABLE GOODS NOW SHOWING.
 ENTIRELY NEW AND RECHERCHÉ
 MATERIALS.

DINNER, BALL, EVENING, AND WALKING COSTUMES.

TAILOR-MADE DRESSES, JACKETS, AND MANTLES.

PERFECT FITTING ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

Hongkong Trading Company, Ltd.,

Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & Couturiers.

QUEEN'S ROAD & DUDELL STREET. 1893

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessels	Agents	Date of Leaving.
Amoy and Manila	Yikang (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 5, at 3 p.m.
Amoy and Manila	Yikang (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 5, at 3 p.m.
Amoy and Manila	Yikang (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 5, at 3 p.m.
Amoy and Manila	Yikang (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 5, at 3 p.m.
Amoy and Manila	Yikang (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 5, at 3 p.m.
Amoy and Manila	Yikang (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 5, at 3 p.m.
Amoy and Manila	Yikang (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 5, at 3 p.m.
Amoy and Manila	Yikang (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 5, at 3 p.m.
Amoy and Manila	Yikang (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 5, at 3 p.m.
Amoy and Manila	Yikang (s)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 5, at 3 p.m.

DEPARTURES.

October 3.—

Kaitong, for Swatow.

Amoy, for Shanghai.

Yikang, for Amoy.

Yikang, for Singapore and London.

Yikang, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

Yikang, for Yokohama.

and 20 cases Palm-leaf Fans; for
 Bremen, 10 cases Brackets, 10 cases Palm-
 leaf Fans, 330 pks. Preserves, 7 cases
 Japan Cigars, 2 cases China Ink, and 2
 cases Cigars from Manila.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For RANGKOK.—

For Hongkong, at 9 a.m., on Sunday,

the 4th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

For Amoy, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,

the 5th inst., instead of as previously

notified.

For AMOY & MANILA.—

For Yikang, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,

the 5th inst., instead of as previously

notified.

For HOIHOW & HANGHONG.—

For Delta, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the

5th inst.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER B.C.—

Per Empress of Japan, at 11.30 a.m., on

Tuesday, the 13th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.—

Per Empress, at 10.30 a.m., on Wednes-

day, the 7th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.—

Per Empress, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday,

the 8th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Packet *City of Paris* will

be despatched on WEDNESDAY,

the 7th October, for Mails for the

United Kingdom, Europe, and places be-

tween, via Marseilles, to Saigon, Straits

Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt,
Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in

closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet *City of Rio*

will be despatched on THURSDAY,

the 8th October, for Mails for Japan,
San Francisco, the United States,
Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c.,
which will be closed as follows:—
0.15 p.m. Registry closes.
0.30 p.m. Post Office closes, but Corre-
pondence may be posted on board the
Packet, with Late Fee of 10 cents extra
Postage, until the time of departure.HOURS OF CLOSING THE
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAILS.

When the Packets leave at Noon.

The following hours will be observed in

closing the Mails for Europe, &c., by the

English and French Packets, when they

leave at Noon:—The Money Order Office

will be closed at 10 a.m. The day before.

8.00 a.m.—Posting of Prices Current and
Circulars ceases.(Prices Current and Circulars may
however be posted up to 10 o'clock
if they are in the hands of the post
office by country, with the addresses all
one way).

10.00 a.m.—Registry ceases.

10.30 a.m.—Posting of Newspapers,
Books, and Patterns ceases.

11.00 a.m.—Mail closes.

LATE LETTERS may be posted (from
11.10 a.m.) with 10 cents late fee up to
11.30 a.m., after which hour they may
be sent on Board with the same Late
Fee.Letters, Parcels, &c., for Kowloon
Point and steamers in Harbour may be
posted in the General Post Office up to
11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.Letters from Kowloon Point may be
posted in the Letter Boxes which have been
placed in the Police Station Compound up
to 12 and 4 o'clock.

Local rates will be charged.

To avoid robbery, senders of letters from
Kowloon are requested to cancel their
stamps by writing the word *Stamped*
across them.Covers containing Bank Notes, Jewellery
&c. should be registered.

There will be no Sunday delivery.

PEAK DELIVERY. Letters, &c., will
be delivered by the 12 and 3.30 o'clock
Trams only. Correspondence and Parcels
for the Peak may be posted in the General
Post Office up to 11.30 a.m. or 3 p.m., or
in the Letter Boxes in the Peak at the time
of departure. With regard to letters from
the Peak additional Letter Boxes have been
affixed to Police Boxes at Magazine Gap,
Peak Church, and at Mount Kellett,
which will be closed at 12.30 and 4 p.m.
Local Rates will be charged. No Sunday
delivery. Senders are requested to cancel
their stamps by writing the word *Stamped*
across them. Covers containing Bank
Notes, &c. should be registered.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

9 a.m.—Excursion trip by Honan to
Macao.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Kaisow* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—Yikang leaves for Manila, &c.

4 p.m.—Yikang leaves for Shanghai.

Tenders Close.

11 a.m.—Tenders for Government Bills
received by the Chief Paymaster.

General Memoranda.

Tuesday, October 6.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Ware,
&c., at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's.

Tuesday, October 6.—

5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Diligentia Lodge.

Friday, October 9.—

Goods per *Bayern* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

Saturday, October 10.—

Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd., at No. 6,
Cromwell House.Noon.—Meeting of The Union Insurance
Society of Canton, Ltd., at its Head
Office, Hongkong.

Thursday, October 15.—

Noon.—Meeting of The Pungin &
Sungie Doo Samantan Mining Co.,
Ltd., at No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

**A. S. WATSON & Co.
LIMITED.**
 VEGETABLE
 — AND —
 FLOWER
 SEEDS,
 SEASON 1891-92.
 PER S.S. SHANGHAI.
 WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR
 SECOND SUPPLIES
 OF
 Fresh Garden
 Seeds

and we are now executing all orders for
the same. Complete Catalogues with con-
cise directions for sowing can be obtained
on application or will be posted to any ad-
dress. In these Catalogues the Seeds are
marginally numbered in English and Chi-
nese, and when ordering it is quite suffi-
cient to state the numbers of the kinds
required.N.B.—All Seeds are tested on arrival
before being sent out.

DISCOUNTS.

Orders from one person, of from \$5 to \$10,
allowed 25 % discount.Orders from one person, over \$10 allowed
an extra 5 % discount.NARCISSEUS BULBS
(THE CHINESE SPRING FLOWER).
A Supply just received from the North
Early application is requested.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and
for use in the garden generally: it supplies
natural nourishment to the soil, and assists
the process of assimilation, thereby aiding
the plants to attain to their full size,
vigour and beauty.Sold in Tins containing 10lb each...\$1.50.
" Bags " 28lb " ...\$1.00.

Directions for use are given on the label.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1811.
Hongkong, September 26, 1891. 1850The publication of this issue commenced
at 6.45 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1891.

GENERAL Boulanger has put an end to his
wrecked career. He was but a circus
general, with an ability for advertising
himself upon the stage of men of very
moderate attainments. His short-lived
success was the result of a reaction in
France against unstable parliamentary
government. Cabinet succeeded cabinet at
intervals of two or three months, and the
members of each party while in power
sought to obtain as much of the spoils of
office for themselves and their friends as
they possibly could get. They acted on
the American system of the spoils of
office, without having the element of re-
lative stability that the American parties
have. Even in the house of the President
of the Republic the scramble for spoils
went on and dishonest trickery was re-
sorted to. Boulanger and his friends,
without being a whit more pure, managed
to put themselves at the head of the re-
actionary movement, and they obtained from
the fickle element of Paris and of some
other consequences support for a scheme of
constitutional revision which would have pro-
vided France with a seemingly popular
dictatorship. The movement culminated
in the election, by a large majority, of
Boulanger as deputy for the united dis-
tricts of Paris. But his greatest victory
was the beginning of his defeat. The
brav' general could not appear on horse-

back in the tribune, and when as

That the need for a place of quarantine or observation may arise at any moment, the need for defence against a hostile enemy may not arise twice in a century. The feeling of uneasiness in the Yangtze and other parts of China has by no means passed away.

That people in Hongkong may think comparatively little of this trouble, as they feel little of its effects.

That the continued dread of disturbances and possible attack was last felt in Hongkong about thirty years ago.

That those who stood under arms in Queen's Road in those days (there are but few left now) will be able to sympathize with our nationals at the Port.

That many people have been asking where the British Admiral has been all these months, and news of his movements has been eagerly looked for.

That the charitably disposed residents say he has been to Vladivostok because the mobilization of the fleets for the Naval Demonstration was arranged to take place in Japan.

That such may be the case, but the absence of the British Admiral, and all mention of him by the Northern papers, has been generally remarked.

That the apparently official announcement of the Foreign occupation of Shanghai by the Northern papers does not seem to satisfy all the requirements of the situation.

That the slow way of the Peking Government, might be effective; but as an aid to the High Authorities, it is assuming that they are willing to do what they can—it would not be of much avail.

That if the inability of the Peking officials be admitted, and their readiness to protect Foreign life and property be granted, then the small force at such posts would be far more effective than the occupation of Shanghai.

That the Government of China must pay the power for doing its work in a clear, but the best way of doing that work may be open to discussion.

That those who know most about the difficulties which beset the Central Government at Peking are of opinion that the policing of the ports by Foreign contingents at times would be the most effective means of meeting the present crisis.

That this could be done by a well-armed party at each port, varying in numbers according to the size and warlike nature of the city.

That for this service the Chinese Government would be called upon to pay.

That the talk about the partitioning of an Empire the size of Europe is childish.

That what the century may bring forth may be left to the future.

That the time may be borne in mind, that any portion of China protected by Russia or France would probably be shut out of the sphere of British trade by reason of the traditional killing of the Chinese by special arrangements made to prevent that result.

That the prohibition of the export of arms from Hongkong seems necessary, if it be based alone upon the peculiar escape of the mad dog from the quarantine.

That it is well known the chief result of the proclamation during the Franco-Chinese war was to divert business from English houses to give it to those of other nationalities.

That in the matter of stores the other nationalities referred to got round the law. That the question of snipe-shooting is rapidly merging itself into a question of snipe-potting.

That even the most careful sportsman are becoming careless of these so-called accidents, and it is now generally believed that the rising generation of Celestials on the snipe hunting grounds find the sport remunerative.

That something ought to be done to set this matter at rest, and there can be no doubt that the snipe season is profitable to the Chinese villagers, even when no one of their number gets peppered with pellets.

That Inspector Hanson is to be congratulated upon his honesty and his frank recognition of the fact.

That the community generally must have learnt with pleasure of the appointment of Mr. J. D. Humphreys as a Steward of the Jockey Club.

That the retirement of Mr. W. H. Forbes was the subject of regret.

That the Stewards have, I hear, each been presented with a foolscap document emanating from the Supreme Court, but the receipt of the same has been greatly ruffled the serenity of their countenances or tempers.

BROWNIE.

CHINESE OFFICIALS' SINCERITY.

Mr. Griffith John writes as follows to the North-China Daily News:

Hankow, 24th Sept. Sir,—I have just been reading the Blue Book containing the 'Correspondence respecting Anti-Foreign Riots in China.' In a telegraphic despatch from Sir John Walston to Lord Salisbury, dated June 2nd, I have a revelation of the most important kind. He writes that the Imperial Edict was, however, published on the 15th inst., in which the attacks on missionaries were strongly condemned, and the high authorities called upon to protect all foreigners, and to punish those who incite the people against them with the utmost severity. This Edict, and its publication in the 'Gazette' was obtained by us with great difficulty. The words in italics (Edict is the most satisfactory document of the kind that has ever been issued from Peking). I have read it again and again, and have been delighted with it. I have placed it in the hands of native scholars, and have asked them if it is in the feeling of it which might be construed as indicating on the part of the Government doubtfulness of heart. None have succeeded in finding a flaw in it. All seem satisfied that we have in this document genuine expression of the Imperial mind on matters relating to the foreigner, be he merchant or missionary. I need not say that the Edict has brought much joy to the hearts of many among the Christian converts, residing here and elsewhere.

We now know, however, that this Imperial document was obtained with great difficulty. It is perfectly clear that the Chinese Government would never have taken the initiative, and that the Edict would never have been issued if the Government had been allowed to act according to its own free choice. This is a fact of great significance, and will probably account, in a measure at least, for the sad state of things which still exist in this valley. The Provisional Master speaks in his secret chamber, and has no difficulty in attacking the rights of others to these papers, issued from Peking.

The victory of these two provinces issued a proclamation immediately after the Edict, and it did much good at the time in quieting the people. I have read it once and again, and have admitted its outspoken condemnation of the evil, and the severity of its threats. The case of the Christian converts is fairly stated, and no missionary could fairly expect better than to see the principles stated in this document acted

upon. Some of us were simple enough to suppose that the Emperor's Edict and the Emperor's proclamation would restore peace to the provinces of Hupoh, and inaugurate a new era in our relations with the people. In this we have been sadly disappointed. The Emperor's Edict, and the Emperor's proclamation, are not the Emperor's, and we cannot depend on the soldiers, and we cannot depend on the officers, and we cannot depend on the government.

We have been passing through times of real danger, and we are now passing through times of real danger. We are now passing through times of real danger, and we are now passing through times of real danger.

Now, I will mention another fact which has just come under my notice. Our principal native evangelist left us on Monday last for Huangpi, a city distant from Hankow only twenty or thirty miles. He returned last night, and came to see me early this morning. He has brought back with him two printed copies of one of the Hunan publications, which is now being printed and actively circulated in the city.

There are seven of these shops in the city, all of which, with one exception, are busily engaged in this diabolical work. They are large and well-furnished, and the proprietors are wealthy establishments, and the circulation must be immense. These two copies were given to one of our converts at one of these shops. At one of the shops he was told that their old supply was used up, but that they had a new supply.

At another of the shops he found them busily engaged in cutting new blocks. The whole thing is done publicly, and no attempt at concealment is made. At the beginning of last year one of our converts sent me a printed copy of this book, so there can be no doubt as to its origin. It is written in fluent mandarin, and is entitled 'The Devil's Religion ought to die.' 鬼教該死.

All the Hunan publications, I do not know one more vile, more abusive, more filthy or more inflammatory than this. It finishes up with a song, which is accompanied to memory by the children of Huangpi, and sung in the streets. I felt inclined for a moment to give you a translation of this song. But it is impossible. It is too dirty and too vile for your columns.

You could not translate the print. I may however translate the book. Let fathers and sons, and brothers and sisters, and all the children of Huangpi, sing this song, and thus accumulate merit and secure bliss. Let the little boys learn to sing this song, and thus accumulate merit and secure bliss.

Why fear because the demons are many? We are firmly resolved to exterminate them utterly. Our native generation in the city of Huangpi are becoming more and more excited, and the publication and distribution of this book is increasing immediately after the Edict. Previously nothing of the kind could be found in that city. Let it be borne in mind that the Emperor's Edict and the Emperor's proclamation are not the Emperor's, and we cannot depend on the soldiers, and we cannot depend on the officers, and we cannot depend on the government.

What shall we say to this state of things in the city of Huangpi? One hesitates to answer in the affirmative. And yet how is it possible to do otherwise? The principal instigators of the anti-European riots have not been arrested. None of the publishers or disseminators of the anti-Christian placards and pamphlets has been punished. What is done in the city of Huangpi is doubtless done in many other cities, and the authorities, in spite of Imperial Edicts and the Emperor's proclamation, are not to be trusted.

The names and persons of the rioters and other offenders are well-known to the Chinese lower authorities, and if the lower authorities were convinced that the arrest of the criminals would be pleasing to the official, the criminals would long ago have been arrested and punished. Does it not look as if the Edict and proclamations issued are issued merely to amuse the foreigners, and that real instructions given to the lower officials are not to be taken?

One hesitates to answer in the affirmative. And yet how is it possible to do otherwise? The principal instigators of the anti-European riots have not been arrested. None of the publishers or disseminators of the anti-Christian placards and pamphlets has been punished. What is done in the city of Huangpi is doubtless done in many other cities, and the authorities, in spite of Imperial Edicts and the Emperor's proclamation, are not to be trusted.

The names and persons of the rioters and other offenders are well-known to the Chinese lower authorities, and if the lower authorities were convinced that the arrest of the criminals would be pleasing to the official, the criminals would long ago have been arrested and punished. Does it not look as if the Edict and proclamations issued are issued merely to amuse the foreigners, and that real instructions given to the lower officials are not to be taken?

One hesitates to answer in the affirmative. And yet how is it possible to do otherwise? The principal instigators of the anti-European riots have not been arrested. None of the publishers or disseminators of the anti-Christian placards and pamphlets has been punished. What is done in the city of Huangpi is doubtless done in many other cities, and the authorities, in spite of Imperial Edicts and the Emperor's proclamation, are not to be trusted.

The names and persons of the rioters and other offenders are well-known to the Chinese lower authorities, and if the lower authorities were convinced that the arrest of the criminals would be pleasing to the official, the criminals would long ago have been arrested and punished. Does it not look as if the Edict and proclamations issued are issued merely to amuse the foreigners, and that real instructions given to the lower officials are not to be taken?

One hesitates to answer in the affirmative. And yet how is it possible to do otherwise? The principal instigators of the anti-European riots have not been arrested. None of the publishers or disseminators of the anti-Christian placards and pamphlets has been punished. What is done in the city of Huangpi is doubtless done in many other cities, and the authorities, in spite of Imperial Edicts and the Emperor's proclamation, are not to be trusted.

The names and persons of the rioters and other offenders are well-known to the Chinese lower authorities, and if the lower authorities were convinced that the arrest of the criminals would be pleasing to the official, the criminals would long ago have been arrested and punished. Does it not look as if the Edict and proclamations issued are issued merely to amuse the foreigners, and that real instructions given to the lower officials are not to be taken?

THE NEW INVINCIBLE ARMADA.

(Shanghai Mercury.)

The following was suggested by the leader in the N.C. Daily News of 25th Sept., in which these statements occur:—

'What is contemplated is that a fleet of some forty ships of the navies of the Great Powers shall come here and the Chinese Government grants our demands. Trade here will not be interfered with, but the Powers will take the receipt at the Custom House and hold them meanwhile. There will not necessarily be any war at all, it will merely be the holding of a material guarantee to enforce compliance with our just demands. The best of the scheme is that it is so simple and so feasible.'

THE NEW INVINCIBLE ARMADA.

China at last beholds her fate, 'The useless to dissemble; Preservation comes too late, She merely got to tremble, The nation to two Hemispheres Are knocking at her door; She has to face the World in arms! But stay; this is not War.'

When the domain of Chun Fat-Ting was 'seized' upon the quiet, She conducted was a shameful thing, It ought provoke a war, But if we 'seize' the Custom-House And call all their store, It's really quite a friendly act; It's really quite a friendly act.

'Twill not be needful to bombard; But if it be, all well They can't object, 'twould be absurd—To playful shot and shell. But if they do, when blown to bits, And mangled with the medium of the Hunan publications, which is now being printed and actively circulated in the city.

There are seven of these shops in the city, all of which, with one exception, are busily engaged in this diabolical work. They are large and well-furnished, and the proprietors are wealthy establishments, and the circulation must be immense. These two copies were given to one of our converts at one of these shops.

At one of the shops he was told that their old supply was used up, but that they had a new supply. At another of the shops he found them busily engaged in cutting new blocks. The whole thing is done publicly, and no attempt at concealment is made.

At the beginning of last year one of our converts sent me a printed copy of this book, so there can be no doubt as to its origin. It is written in fluent mandarin, and is entitled 'The Devil's Religion ought to die.' 鬼教該死.

All the Hunan publications, I do not know one more vile, more abusive, more filthy or more inflammatory than this. It finishes up with a song, which is accompanied to memory by the children of Huangpi, and sung in the streets. I felt inclined for a moment to give you a translation of this song. But it is impossible. It is too dirty and too vile for your columns.

You could not translate the print. I may however translate the book. Let fathers and sons, and brothers and sisters, and all the children of Huangpi, sing this song, and thus accumulate merit and secure bliss.

Let the little boys learn to sing this song, and thus accumulate merit and secure bliss. Why fear because the demons are many? We are firmly resolved to exterminate them utterly. Our native generation in the city of Huangpi are becoming more and more excited, and the publication and distribution of this book is increasing immediately after the Edict.

Previously nothing of the kind could be found in that city. Let it be borne in mind that the Emperor's Edict and the Emperor's proclamation are not the Emperor's, and we cannot depend on the soldiers, and we cannot depend on the officers, and we cannot depend on the government.

What shall we say to this state of things in the city of Huangpi? One hesitates to answer in the affirmative. And yet how is it possible to do otherwise? The principal instigators of the anti-European riots have not been arrested. None of the publishers or disseminators of the anti-Christian placards and pamphlets has been punished. What is done in the city of Huangpi is doubtless done in many other cities, and the authorities, in spite of Imperial Edicts and the Emperor's proclamation, are not to be trusted.

The names and persons of the rioters and other offenders are well-known to the Chinese lower authorities, and if the lower authorities were convinced that the arrest of the criminals would be pleasing to the official, the criminals would long ago have been arrested and punished. Does it not look as if the Edict and proclamations issued are issued merely to amuse the foreigners, and that real instructions given to the lower officials are not to be taken?

One hesitates to answer in the affirmative. And yet how is it possible to do otherwise? The principal instigators of the anti-European riots have not been arrested. None of the publishers or disseminators of the anti-Christian placards and pamphlets has been punished. What is done in the city of Huangpi is doubtless done in many other cities, and the authorities, in spite of Imperial Edicts and the Emperor's proclamation, are not to be trusted.

The names and persons of the rioters and other offenders are well-known to the Chinese lower authorities, and if the lower authorities were convinced that the arrest of the criminals would be pleasing to the official, the criminals would long ago have been arrested and punished. Does it not look as if the Edict and proclamations issued are issued merely to amuse the foreigners, and that real instructions given to the lower officials are not to be taken?

One hesitates to answer in the affirmative. And yet how is it possible to do otherwise? The principal instigators of the anti-European riots have not been arrested. None of the publishers or disseminators of the anti-Christian placards and pamphlets has been punished. What is done in the city of Huangpi is doubtless done in many other cities, and the authorities, in spite of Imperial Edicts and the Emperor's proclamation, are not to be trusted.

The names and persons of the rioters and other offenders are well-known to the Chinese lower authorities, and if the lower authorities were convinced that the arrest of the criminals would be pleasing to the official, the criminals would long ago have been arrested and punished. Does it not look as if the Edict and proclamations issued are issued merely to amuse the foreigners, and that real instructions given to the lower officials are not to be taken?

One hesitates to answer in the affirmative. And yet how is it possible to do otherwise? The principal instigators of the anti-European riots have not been arrested. None of the publishers or disseminators of the anti-Christian placards and pamphlets has been punished. What is done in the city of Huangpi is doubtless done in many other cities, and the authorities, in spite of Imperial Edicts and the Emperor's proclamation, are not to be trusted.

The names and persons of the rioters and other offenders are well-known to the Chinese lower authorities, and if the lower authorities were convinced that the arrest of the criminals would be pleasing to the official, the criminals would long ago have been arrested and punished. Does it not look as if the Edict and proclamations issued are issued merely to amuse the foreigners, and that real instructions given to the lower officials are not to be taken?

One hesitates to answer in the affirmative. And yet how is it possible to do otherwise? The principal instigators of the anti-European riots have not been arrested. None of the publishers or disseminators of the anti-Christian placards and pamphlets has been punished. What is done in the city of Huangpi is doubtless done in many other cities, and the authorities, in spite of Imperial Edicts and the Emperor's proclamation, are not to be trusted.

1st OCTOBER 1890 to 31st MARCH 1891.

Assets.

To Cost of Estate,	150,000.00
To Machinery and Plant,	57,143.81
To Buildings at Pung-jom and Samantun,	2,500.00
To Steam-Launches,	9,093.05
To Steam-Launch Sin Yuen,	1,704.07
To Lighters,	2,103.93
To Steam Mill Plant,	178.75
To Water Wheel,	2,103.93
To Instruments and Tools at Pung-jom and Samantun,	2,733.05
To Furniture at Office,	7,437.03
To Furniture at Mines and Sanghie Doo,	680.88
To Hongkong Bank,	2,082.81
To Cash at Peking Agency,	3,228.01
To Malay Pahang Concession Company,	139.26
To Suspense,	106.00
To James Morrison & Co.,	3,067.07
To Opium at Mines,	312.32
To Plant Cutting,	350.40
To Live Stock,	167.42
To Sime & Co.,	53.65
To Pung-jom Pahang Gold Co.,	176.20
Limited,	566.90
To Cash at Mines,	36,482.11
Balance,	1,672.75
	319,592.31

\$ 604,577.74

Liabilities.

By Capital,	509,730.00
By Shares Pung-jom Pahang Gold Company,	2,665.07
By Sundry Creditors,	2,031.07
By Accounts Payable,	150.00
	\$ 604,577.74

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Balance from Last Account,	\$308,448.63
To Prospecting,	3,727.07
To Salaries and Wages,	5,536.02
To Sundry Expenses,	106.50
To Roads and Bridges,	10.45
To Assembling Expenses,	1,373.56
To Pung-jom Office Expenses,	244.90
To Police,	98.52
To Hotel and Hospital Expenses,	112.08
To Allowances,	1,124.05
To General Expenses,	3,881.51
To Disbursements Tin Concession,	1,008.13
To Disbursements Lau,	660.95
To Sundry Expenses,	2,029.05
To Depreciation,	1,525.97
To Head Office Rent,	805.13
To Sundry Expenses,	100.75
To Legal Expenses,	613.75
To Commission,	124.66
To London Office Expenses,	950.00
To Depreciation on Stores,	180.00
To Commission,	150.00
To Auditors' Fees,	\$332,607.88

\$332,607.88

By London Agency Account.

Sale of Concession,	12,369.25
By Profit on Sales of Opium,	540.31
By Profit on Sales of Tin,	1,931.00
By Godown Rent,	20.00
By Gold Licence,	212.02
By Interest,	77.34
By Transfer Fees,	26.25
Balance,	21,935.97
	\$332,607.88

\$332,607.88

A. O. D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities of the Company, and certify the same to be correct.

F. HENDERSON, Auditors.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1891.

Hongkong, September 23rd, 1891.

To the Board of Directors, the Pung-jom and Sanghie Doo Samantun Mining Company, (Limited).

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to report as follows on the Mining and operations of the Company in Pung-jom.

I arrived at Pung-jom via Selangor and Raub on July 18th and met Mr. Hardie, Resident Manager, and Mr. Bachor, the Manager of the Pung-jom Pahang Gold Company.

The mine at Pung-jom which gave its name to the Company, is now known as Jalis, and is being worked by the Pung-jom Pahang Gold Company, which was formed for the purpose of working the property and 20 square miles of the concession.

The unfortunate circumstances under which this Company was formed, and the position it is now in, are so well known that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The only funds available is a remittance which is being made monthly of £400, and with this Mr. Bachor, who has the management of the Company is doing a very good amount of work.

Formerly the mine was worked by the Pung-jom Pahang Gold Company, and the extraordinary features of Jalis, the extraordinary amount of labour expended in former times by native workers, the large cutting made by the alluvial workers and the dam for storing water. The amount of work done at the present time is in the Pung-jom office showing the development in the 2 main levels, viz., 50 and 110 feet levels, amounting to roughly about 750 yards of levels and feet of shafts. The amount of work done at the present time is in the Pung-jom office showing the development in the 2 main levels, viz., 50 and 110 feet levels, amounting to roughly about 750 yards of levels and feet of shafts.

As will be seen from the plans, the formation of the mine is very irregular, and it is difficult to say where exactly a wall can be fixed. In order to be more certain of the formation of the mine, deeper sinking must be resorted to, and it is probable that the mine will be worked to a greater depth than the limit of depth has been reached and there is the very satisfactory assurance that the mine is richer at the 110 feet level than at the 50 feet.

The following extracts from a letter of Mr. Bachor to the Secretary of Pung-jom and Sanghie Doo Samantun Mining Company, London, give a scientific description of the mine. 'The deposit we are attacking is one of most peculiar nature, bearing no resemblance to any ordinary alluvial deposit, and is a mass of quartz and gold, the quartz being of a great size and of a fine quality, and the gold being of a fine quality and of a great size. The deposit is a mass of quartz and gold, the quartz being of a great size and of a fine quality, and the gold being of a fine quality and of a great size.'

The deposit is a mass of quartz and gold, the quartz being of a great size and of a fine quality, and the gold being of a fine quality and of a great size. The deposit is a mass of quartz and gold, the quartz being of a great size and of a fine quality, and the gold being of a fine quality and of a great size.

The deposit is a mass of quartz and gold, the quartz being of a great size and of a fine quality, and the gold being of a fine quality and of a great size. The deposit is a mass of quartz and gold, the quartz being of a great size and of a fine quality, and the gold being of a fine quality and of a great size.

The deposit is a mass of quartz and gold, the quartz being of a great size and of a fine quality, and the gold being of a fine quality and of a great size. The deposit is a mass of quartz and gold, the quartz being of a great size and of a fine quality, and the gold being of a fine quality and of a great size.

facility usually afforded in ordinary lode mining.

The extent of this auriferous quartz zone is still quite unknown to us, though, from the evidence of outcrops and traces of former workings, it is unequivocally very great, following a general strike about North to South for miles through this Concession, and of several hundred yards in breadth but most indefinite on the line of dimension. * * * * *

For simple convenience call the most characteristic (graphical) block of all the quartz and quartz stringers and merging with black lime-stone, the lode stuff, taking its junction with the grey slate and other rocks (conglomerate and quartzite porphyry) as this so called foot wall, which follows a datum to work on.

As a matter of fact we have so far found this the richest region, though it is very indistinctly defined, the quartz extends far into the strata underlying this foot wall, whilst the 'hanging wall' we have not yet found any indication. * * * * *

One general conclusion of most satisfactory nature has been arrived at, namely that quartz and average lode stuff crumbly and soft, and far from being a hard and heavy mass as is often found in the other parts of the mine.

The plant fixed consisted of a 25 H.P. new Roney Mining and Pumping Engine, which has just been erected and set to work, and a 100 H.P. steam engine, which was always working and which was always working and which was always working.

The crushing stuff is wound up an inclined tram to the Battery consisting of 12 tons of Stamps, Stone Breaker, Conveyors and Blanks. I regret to say that I consider this battery by no means worthy of the mine, the forms of dies and boxes are antiquated, the machinery is old and the concentrators are Grinding Pans to treat the mineral with which the quartz is heavily charged.

Recent milling has shown that out of stone bearing over an ounce to the ton, 6 dwts only have been saved. The analysis of the crushing as given by Mr. Bachor is as follows:— 130 tons of quartz and slate rock from Jalis Mine crushed, approximated returns in round numbers—

Bar Gold obtained, 40 oz.—6.1 dwt. per ton.
Tailings saved on Bankets, 10 tons, contg. 30 oz.—4.6 dwt. per ton.
Tailings from Race Head, 50 tons, contg. 40 oz.—6.1 dwt. per ton.
Lost in River, 70 tons, contg. 20 oz.—3.2 dwt. per ton.
130 tons, contg. 130 oz. 20 dwt.—1 oz.

This is a very serious defect and should not be permitted to remain. Mr. Bachor has urged the London Company to send out Messrs. Vassure and Lord Borden, Pans of which there should be 6 of each, and the gold saved would soon pay for the machinery. It is a pity to see such good material as this at a Mill with the certain knowledge that the small portion of the formation of the mine, the residue to be put aside for future treatment which is always unsatisfactory.

Mr. Bachor at the present time is making preparation to have a continuous mill, trusting to a series of careful assays to show the real value of the mine. If this be effected, it will prove that the mill can be kept going and that the small yield is due to want of apparatus, and he hopes to be able to induce the London Company to send out Messrs. Vassure and Lord Borden, Pans of which there should be 6 of each, and the gold saved would soon pay for the machinery.

Mr. Bachor is devoting a very great deal of personal care and attention to Jalis Mine, and in spite of the small allowance for work from London is accomplishing a large amount of good work.

The Gubau workings are situated about a mile from Bukit Sarang which was the camping place of exploratory work in the Northern part of the Concession. The valley site is covered with old alluvial workings, and Mr. Bachor very soon after his arrival in the country fixed on this spot as the most worthy of attention, and during 5 months has carried out a great deal of work with very satisfactory results.

The ground is very favourable, no rock being met with, only clay and soft shale running into and in a line with a low spur of a hill between two valleys, and at depth of about 20 ft. the ground is very soft and the surface is very level,

11-11

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL-STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
City of Rio de Janeiro.—THURSDAY, Oct. 8.
China.—SATURDAY, Oct. 31.
City of Peking.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
RIODEJANEIRO will be dispatched for
SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA,
on THURSDAY, the 8th October, at 1
P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, West Westminster, Port Town- send, Seattle, Tacoma, Port land, O.	\$225.00
To London and Bremen	\$325.00
To Paris and Bremen	\$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg	\$355.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class) are granted

Hongkong, Saturday 4 p.m., 3rd October, 1891.

Loans to Imperial Chinese Government.	Agents for the Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Par Value of Bonds.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Estimated Annual Yield to Investors at current price.	Closing Quotations.
Chinese Imperial Govt. Silver Loan 1884 C	H.K. & S'hai Bank Cor.	\$1,694,700.14 H'kong Currency.	\$500 H'kong Currency.	8 % prem.	16 Oct. each year until 1892	—	par
Chinese Imperial Govt. Silver Loan 1888 E	Do.	Shanghai Tls. 767,900.	Shanghai Taels 250.	7 " "	31st March and 30th Sept. each year until 31 Mo. 1917	Shanghai Taels 4.80 per cent.	14 % prem. nom.
Debtless.		—					
Hongkong Hotel Co. Mortgage Debentures 1889	—	outstanding \$400,000. (\$120,000) to be drawn 1898 (\$120,000) on Apr. 19, 1895	\$500	6 % prem.	Half yearly, on 19th April and 19th October.	Six per cent.	\$500

** \$0,000 unissued. (c) Equalisation of Dividend Fund. (f) Depreciation and Insurance Fund. (a) East Borneo. (b) Philippines. (c) Sydney N.S.W. (d) Straits. (e) Mexico.

100

Telegraphic Address: "MONTREUM" Hongkong

Mails

Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 %. This allowance does not apply to the first year from China

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the

Address: Care of SUPERINTENDENT.
Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY
BAIR, at the China Mail Office, No. 6
Wyndham Street, Hongkong.